FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CASTRO MADERO REJECTS U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

PY100056 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1939 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), admitted today that a suspension of deliveries of the enriched uranium which the United States sells to Argentina would compel the latter country to shut down a research reactor producing radiosotopes used in nuclear medicine.

In statements made to a local radio station, the official said that the argument used by Frederick Ordway, political adviser to the U.S. Energy Department, that terrorist groups could get at sensitive nuclear materials, was "mistaken" and "not valid."

When commenting on the possibility of a U.S. suspension, the CNEA president said: "Argentina made the request (to the United States) a long time ago for the delivery of new cargoes (of enriched uranium) to feed our research reactor producing radioisotopes." He explained that because of the "nonproliferation" treaty, the United States cannot transfer nuclear technology, goods or services to countries which have not signed the Tlaltelolco Treaty or which have not put their installations under proper guarantees or safeguards. He commented that Argentina is a "particular" case, because right now "all its installations are under safeguards, but the country is not willing to make a commitment that this will also be the case in the future," explaining that "this is the matter we are discussing with the United States in order to receive enriched uranium."

When asked about the consequences which would result from the suspension of sales of that nuclear material to Argentina, Castro Madero said that "obviously there will be problems," because the reactor fed with enriched uranium which produced radioisotopes for the country "would have to be shut down."

When he asked to give his opinion on Ordway's statements, he categorically replied: "He is wrong." The U.S. official stated publicly that he trusts the Argentine Government but fears that domestic terrorist groups may get at sensitive nuclear materials. Castro Madero added: "All measures are taken here to keep the nuclear material well-guarded, and terrorists would not be able to do anything with 20-percent grade uranium, since this is not a material that can be transformed into an atomic bomb."

He asserted: "That argument (used by Ordway) is not valid." He then refused to comment on the report published in a local morning paper that the Argentine Government had made a commitment to the United States to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty under certain conditions. In this connection, Castro Madero only explained that the problem of the ratification of the Tlaltelolco Treaty "is managed by the Foreign Ministry" and that CNEA acts "as a technical body;" he therefore asked the newsman who interviewed him to take this subject with the Foreign Ministry.

ARGENTINE-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

PY092356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1553 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--During the fourth meeting of the Argentine-Soviet joint commission, the delegations of the two countries will hold talks aimed at increasing their trade.

The meeting began this morning at the Secretariat for Commerce and International Economic Negotiations. It was presided over by Alejandro Estrada, head of that secretariat, and Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade. Representatives of the Soviet state enterprises Eksportkhles and Energomasheksport also participated in the meeting.

Estrada welcomed the Soviet delegation and noted that "this fourth meeting is indicative of the continuity of relations between our two countries, and we are happy to see that it again brings together the same people."

Details Reported

PY100011 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--A highly important round of negotiations by the Argentine-Soviet joint commission was initiated today in a ceremony intended solely to satisfy the demands of protocol. It was presided over by Alejandro Estrada, secretary for international trade and economic negotiations, and Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade.

Energy is one of the sectors which the Soviet Union is most interested in promoting in its trade with Argentina--which has historically left the latter country with a clearly positive balance. The USSR has already delivered several thermal units for generating electricity (one of them is the huge Unit No 7 of the Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services Company), it is actively participating in the Middle Parana River hydroelectric project and it has firm intentions of participating in the bids for turbines for the Yacyreta dam.

The Soviet officials even have the clear intention of participating in Argentina's nuclear development--the most controversial item of all those on the agenda--through a complementation and technological transfer agreement.

The projects submitted by Argentina to the joint commission also include energy, as well as an increase of exports of agricultural and livestock products (principally grains, meat, wool, hides and wine) and the transfer of "intermediate technology" which, it is believed, might interest the Soviet Union through the sale of "turnkey" plants.

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS JOURNALIST ARRESTED

PY081530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0157 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--Persons in civilian clothes who identified themselves as members of the superintendency of federal security last night arrested Osvaldo Gazzola, a journalist for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, and then drove away. The arrest was made in front of the main entrance of the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS office at 543 Cordoba Street.

A series of inquiries made later by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS with the federal police and the Interior Ministry about the whereabouts of the journalist had negative results. The superintendency of federal security stated that it knew nothing about the arrest.

This is the second incident in less than a week in which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS employees have been involved. The chief and deputy chief of the Photography Department of NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Miguel Angel Cuarterolo and Daniel Garcia, were arrested for an hour last Wednesday night, and no reason was given for their arrest.

Release Reported

PY081531 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1358 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA)--Journalist Osvaldo Gazzola, a NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reporter who was detained near this agency last night, was released at 1030 today.

AIR FORCE SHOOTS DOWN PLANE WITH U.S. MARKINGS 6 APR

WA102120 London REUTER in English 2049 GMT 10 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Bogota, April 9, REUTER--A light plane with U.S. markings was shot down by a Colombian Air Force plane when it entered Colombia's air space illegally and ignored warnings to land, an official statement said today.

It said the aircraft was shot down near a clandestine airstrip in La Guajira Province bordering the Caribbean. Official sources later told REUTERS the incident occurred last Sunday. Two Americans aboard the plane, indentified as Mark Viscochill and Thomas Alians Warts, were injured and taken to a hospital in Rio Hacha, about 950 miles north of Bogota, the statement said.

Colombia has banned flights over part of its northern territory in an effort to crack down on the illicit trade in narcotics in the region.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

12th Round Ends

PA091636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--The 12th round of talks regarding the hostages in the Dominican Embassy ended here after 1 hour and 45 minutes. The M-19 guerrilla mediator submitted an envelope to one of the Colombian Government delegates which apparently contains the new position of the guerrillas on continuing negotiations for the release of the hostages.

Government Communique

PA100039 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Communique No 24 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 9 April 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby reports that the 12th round of talks between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the delegate of the subversive 19 April Movement were held today. Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera attended the meeting as a witness. The meeting started at 0915 and ended at 1059. Slight progress was made in this meeting as in the previous ones. The next round of talks will be held according to what was agreed upon and the customary procedures.

Next Talks 11 Apr

PA100222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0154 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (LATIN)--The 13th round of talks between the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement and government representatives will be held on Friday at 1500 (2000 GMT).

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas made the announcement as he was leaving the presidential palace after a meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

COMMANDER UNO PROMISES 'SURPRISES' 19 APR

PA100112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--The guerrilla unit which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy here for the past 43 days announced today that there will be surprises on 19 April, the 10th anniversary of the founding of their movement, and tacitly ruled out the use of force against the hostages.

Commander Uno, leader of the cell of the 19 April Movement [M-19], also said in a telephone conversation with the newspaper EL VESPERTINO that the government should distribute the $50 million ransom, which the M-19 is demanding, among the poorer classes by building hospitals, markets and providing free medical assistance and other social benefits.

Commander Uno reiterated that the guerrilla group is expecting the release of the members of the M-19 general staff who are presently being tried by court-martial here and agreed with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe that the negotiations regarding the crisis are progressing.

In response to a question about whether the guerrillas plan to release more hostages, Commander Uno said: Yes, but everything depends on the position taken by the government. On our anniversary we plan to release other persons. Asked whether those to be released will be ambassadors or consuls, the guerrilla chief said that will be the surprise...Asked whether the guerrillas plan violent actions on 19 April, Commander Uno said: All our plans are contingent on the government's actions. He said that after the crisis is solved, the guerrilla cell plans to travel to an unspecified country in the Far East. [sentence as received] Commander Uno also said that the M-19 is a nonalined group which struggles on behalf of the people.

Regarding the upcoming intervention of organizations like the OAS Human Rights Commission in the embassy affair, the guerrilla leader said he considers it important. However, he said this intervention should involve not only supervising the public sessions of the court-martial, but of the entire process because we have said and we reaffirm that those courts-martial are manipulated, unconstitutional and illegal, as are torture and the killings.

Moreover, Commander Uno said the M-19 fully agrees with statements made by former Liberal Party President Carlos Lleras Restrepo regarding the use and degrees of torture in Colombia. He bitterly criticized Justice Minister Hugo Escobar, who had flatly denied the charges of torture.

'Disrespectful' Treatment

PA100113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan was replaced in the negotiations for the release of the hostages of the 19 April Movement (M-19) because Colombian Government delegates were disrespectful toward him, Commander Uno, the leader of the guerrilla cell, said today.

The enigmatic guerrilla said in a telephone conversation with the newspaper EL VESPERTINO of Bogota that the representatives of President Julio Cesar Turbay at the talks treated Galan rudely and disrespectfully and said the ambassador was out of his mind because of the many days he had been held by us and because he was demanding that the government solve the problem promptly.

He added that the other diplomats being held hostage had decided that ambassadors would no longer attend the talks to avoid further demonstrations of disrespect, whereupon Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera was chosen as observer for the talks.

On another subject, Commander Uno said the situation at the Dominican Embassy is completely calm.

Talks 'Going Very Well'

PA100114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) which is holding 20 persons hostage in the Dominican Embassy today broke its silence of several days to announce that the dialog with the Colombian Government "is going very well."

Commander Uno, leader of the guerrilla operation in that diplomatic mission, told a Bogota evening paper that new hostages, even some of diplomatic rank, will be released in the next few days.

He did not specify the results of the negotiations with the government in recent weeks, but said that "they have gone very well," particularly the four talks in the past 2 weeks. "Out of respect for the terms under which the dialog is being carried out, we will refrain from revealing specifics. We will do so in due time, but our hope, our aim is to arrive at a peaceful solution," he added.

The guerrilla leader revealed that Amir Kobell, the delegate of the International Red Cross, entered the diplomatic mission to determine how the M-19 is treating the hostages. "The humanitarian treatment which we consider to be basic was fully verified by him because we allowed him to talk freely with all the hostages and he reached his own conclusions," Commander Uno said. He said that if the situation is resolved, the guerrillas plan to go to Libya, Algeria or Iraq. [sentence as received]

TRIAL AGAINST M-19 MEMBERS SUSPENDED UNTIL 14 APR

PA100049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The court-martial of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization was surprisingly suspended today, according to well-informed judicial sources. Criminal lawyer Carlos Moreno Novoa confirmed to the EFE news agency that the court-martial was suspended until next Monday in order to proceed with the reading of documents submitted in evidence against the defendants according to official Decree 536.

This decree was enacted recently by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration to speed up the process of the verbal courts-martial by suspending the reading of voluminous questionnaires. This court-martial is trying several guerrillas whose release is being demanded by the M-19 group which is holding 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Moreno Novoa explained that the court-martial was suspended after the reading of 6,000 pages of evidence against more than 311 guerrillas accused of different crimes, including rebellion.

BUCARAM NOT TO WITHDRAW CHAMBER PRESIDENT CANDIDACY

PA091749 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] I will be in the national Chamber of Representatives as long as the people tolerate me, Mr Assad Bucaram has stated. He flatly has denied that he plans to resign from his candidacy for president of the chamber, as Mr Galo Plaza has suggested.

Mr Plaza has his own beliefs. Apparently his beliefs are similar to those of Dr Roldos, but not to mine, Bucaram stated.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION RUMORS

PA092251 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud has denied rumors that he had resigned. President Roldos still has confidence in me, he indicated. Minister Feraud will appear on a television network today to explain the government's position regarding the country's political situation.

During a brief interview yesterday, Minister Feraud said: I have heard that rumors are circulating to the effect that I have resigned, that I have been dismissed; all this is absolutely false. I have not resigned nor been dismissed. As far as I know there is no reason for me to resign. President Roldos still has confidence in me and as long as he does, I will stay in my post until the final consequences. As you can see, I am still here working and preparing to explain to the people the government's position regarding the events which have taken place this week; specifically, at the Chamber of Representatives. The political parties' position, the local press reaction and the problem of the amendment to the Constitution will be covered. Although President Roldos and I have explained the situation, I still believe that there are some points and general matters which need to be emphasized.

Minister Feraud will also refer to the sessions held by the constitutional guarantees tribunal on Monday and Tuesday and to the session scheduled for Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS ARMY TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

PA091841 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia has stated that the armed forces have withdrawn from the political world forever and that this decision has been followed since 10 August 1979.

The defense minister was questioned in the palace hallway as he was leaving the presidential office after meeting with President Jaime Roldos. He was asked why he had visited the president. To this he responded: To tell him that there is nothing new happening in the armed forces.

When he was asked whether Army Commander Gen Medardo Salazar Navas had been replaced, he said no. When asked if there would be changes in the high command he said no, everything was quiet and normal. He was asked the opinion of the armed forces regarding the political situation in Ecuador and answered that as of 10 August, we decided not to get involved in any political problem. That is what the political organizations of the president are there for. This he said, was forever.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY092151 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 2000 GMT on 9 April begins carrying live from President Stroessner International Airport in Asuncion a ceremony marking the arrival of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo for a 3-day official visit. Figueiredo's plane, according to the announcer, landed at 1955 GMT.

As President Figueiredo steps off the plane at 2002 GMT, the announcer says, he is welcomed by his Paraguayan counterpart, Gen Alfredo Stroessner. The national anthems of the two countries are then played, an artillery salute is heard, and President Figueiredo is reported to be reviewing the honor guard, he is then heard introducing his wife, Dulce, and the members of his retinue to President Stroessner.

At 2010 President Stroessner begins a 5-minute welcoming speech which he says he is making on behalf of the Paraguayan people and government. After noting that President Figueiredo's visit marks another stage in the fraternal Paraguayan-Brazilian relations, which are expressed in concrete projects such as the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, he says: "The Itaipu hydroelectric dam, the biggest in the world, is and will remain the most eloquent proof of our common intentions and of our unbreakable determination to work jointly for the prosperity and happiness of our peoples. [applause] The times now being experienced by America require the practice of effective solidarity on the part of those nations which are determined to unflinchingly defend their free existence and sovereign rights against the attacks of the totalitarian forces conspiring against the sacred values of our Christian and Western civilization. [applause] Strengthening American coexistence by defending peace and by working together in harmony and neighborliness is a way of contributing to the preservation of the glorious traditions of freedom and honor which are the genuine foundation of this continent."

President Stroessner then expresses his hopes that the talks that will take place during the visit of his Brazilian counterpart will prove fruitful, he wishes President Figueiredo a happy stay in Paraguay and he says he is convinced that Brazil will continue on its road toward prosperity and greatness.

In his 5-minute reply, President Figueiredo expresses his deep emotion in returning to Paraguay and conveys his admiration for the Paraguayan people. Emphasizing Brazilian-Paraguayan cooperation, he says: "Our people's potential creativity has materialized in mammoth projects such as Itaipu, yet our opportunities for cooperation do not end with Itaipu. As we, both Paraguayans and Brazilians, can see, our diplomats and experts have been devoting their great efforts and experience to this task. Stimulated by our good will, and keeping in mind the future of our countries, our two governments are ready, Mr President, to cut new paths and take advantage of the opportunities history is offering us. Other projects, such as the railway link on which we are focusing now, testify to the truth of our dynamic realtions." Figueiredo concludes by expressing his confidence that the upcoming talks will markedly contribute to furthering Paraguayan-Brazilian cooperation.

After the speeches, the Paraguayan military and civilian officials present at the airport are heard being introduced to President Figueiredo, his wife and retinue. At 2033 GMT the announcer reports that the military honor guard is marching off and that the two presidents are leaving for downtown Asuncion in a motorcade.

The radio announcer then gives the complete program for President Figueiredo's visit. He says that bilateral agreements will be signed on Friday, 11 April, at 1300 GMT and that both presidents will deliver speeches on that occasion. The national network program ends at 2036.

BRAZILIAN NEWSMEN INTERVIEW STROESSNER

PY092352 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 9 PY

[Text of interview granted to Brazilian reporters by President Alfredo Stroessner on 8 April at government house in Asuncion]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is Paraguay satisfied with the terms of the Itaipu treaty? Is there any clause it would like to modify?

[Answer] We are very satisfied, and a cordial friendship has always existed. There is a permanent relationship, any type of inconvenience that may exist can be resolved through talks.

[Question] Regarding the price of the energy, is there any point that Paraguay would like to renegotiate?

[Answer] That I cannot say, because it must be taken into consideration that there are committees which are making studies and have responsibility in this area.

[Question] The border problem with Brazil--how will it be resolved?

[Answer] With Itaipu the border problem is practically resolved. This great project is going to create a large reservoir that will cover most of that territory. Now then, there will be a small area that will have to be demarcated, and it is normal that between two friendly countries this should be resolved in a way that is convenient for the two parties.

[Question] Will the problem be discussed with General Figueiredo?

[Answer] No. It is a problem that is practically resolved and considered as normal. It is demarcation that cannot cause more serious problems.

[Question] Then there is no dispute? It is just another problem?

[Answer] It is a very small problem among the large problems that we are resolving.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion regarding the political opening process that President Figueiredo is implementing in Brazil?

[Answer] Well, I respect the principle of the self-determination of nations. I always read the newspapers. I try to be informed, but I am not very well read up on the matter. I believe that what is being done is in the hands of capable people and that they know where they have started, where they are going, the path to follow.

[Question] Will Paraguay also have its political opening?

[Answer] We have a full democracy, we are under a democratic regime. Now then, some people say we do not, but they are speaking for themselves, and we do not know how many there are nor in whose name they are speaking. Now, there are the parties that have been authorized by the electoral court, because we have an electoral law, thus we adapt ourselves to the law, and the parties that have an electoral following act as they should.

[Question] Is there an opposition force in Paraguay?

[Answer] The Colorado Party is very strong, and there are some parties that have an electoral following and others that do not. The power of the ballot box is effective in Paraguay, and here those who govern and those who are governed are guided by the laws.

[Question] Some opposition leaders will presumably try and meet with President Figueiredo. Do you see any difficulties with this initiative?

[Answer] Look, I do not know. It is the same as when you asked me about the internal politics of Brazil, about which I did not want to say anything definitive, and I only indicated that it is the Brazilian people themselves and those who govern them who must make the decisions. It is the same here in Paraguay. The problems must be resolved by the Paraguayans themselves.

[Question] Therefore, if Figueiredo receives the members of the Paraguayan opposition would you consider it to be an interference in Paraguay's internal affairs?

[Answer] He has the freedom to receive them. Those who wish to see him have absolute freedom to do so, although I do not know whether President Figueiredo will have the time to meet them. Now then, President Figueiredo has any number of ways of knowing what is happening in Paraguay.

[Question] Mr President, international organizations are constantly reporting that Paraguay does not respect human rights, and they issue many publications on the topic. What can you say in this respect?

[Answer] We respect human rights here. Now then, those who do not respect human rights are those who wish to have recourse to them. I am referring to subversives or terrorists. They are outside the law, and therefore human rights are for well-intentioned people, working people.

[Question] Why does press censorship still exist in Paraguay?

[Answer] There is no press censorship here. It is enough to have read my last message, in which I stated that the press must act with patriotism and in no way intend to sow chaos and anarchy, because we are living in an atmosphere of peace and all of us must contribute so that this peace will provide more benefits for the people.

[Question] Mr President, have you thought of amnesty?

[Answer] There is no reason for thinking of amnesty here.

[Question] Mr President, as the last strongman in Latin America, are you not afraid of ending as Somoza did?

[Answer] In the first place, you have to know the situation in Paraguay. We manage ourselves democratically. The Colorado Party represents the majority and the government goes to the majority in a democracy. The strength of the Colorado Party is keeping the anarchy which is rampant in other countries away from Paraguay, which has its security forces as well as its people keeping watch over the national territory.

[Question] Mr President, you say that there is democracy in Paraguay, but former President Somoza, who was a dictator in a Central American country, is living here. Is this not a contradiction?

[Answer] Somoza came to Paraguay seeking the tranquillity he could not find anywhere else. His presence here does not mean there is a similarity between the regime here and that in another country. Somoza came here to find security. That is all.

[Question] Will you be a candidate for another presidential term?

[Answer] I cannot tell you, because the decision is up to the people who understand me. I have been in power for so long not because I wanted it, but because the people did.

I have never lifted a finger to be nominated. Before I became president, this country saw six presidents coming and going in 8 years. When I assumed this responsibility through a popular election, I managed to fulfill their wishes, and this why the people made me a candidate over again, in accordance with the Constitution, of course.

[Question] Will dissident leaders of the Colorado Party be allowed to return to Paraguay?

[Answer] We are not closing the door on them. They do not come because they do not want to act democratically.

[Question] Is President Somoza making investments in Paraguay?

[Answer] According to information I have, he has made only small investments so far. I hope he will invest more because we want the country to produce more.

[Question] Has the Carter human rights policy had a beneficial influence in Latin America?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, we have always been for human rights. We hold the conviction that they must be respected and that the requirements of those rights must be met. This is the kind of state we have.

ABC CITES O ESTADO ON CENSORSHIP IN PARAGUAY

PY091554 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 11 PY

[Reprinted from Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 April 1980]

[Excerpts] If the Paraguayan Government continues to censor what leaves the country via Telex, Brazil will risk not receiving any information regarding President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Asuncion. Currently, all reports sent abroad have to pass through the control set up by ANTELCO.

The officials in charge of censorship delay press reports from 1-3 hours. This delay can be longer if the report contains one of the words that are not allowed to be sent abroad, for example: torture center. The same applies to the most severe criticism of Gen Alfredo Stroessner's regime made by those who oppose him.

The current control system is so rigid that it does not allow a journalist with credentials from the International Telecommunications Union to use Telex, thus violating agreements Paraguay has signed. All communications by the press must first pass through the control, and the journalist is not granted the right--contained in international agreements--of being allowed to communicate with his headquarters.

The Itamaraty officials who have arrived in Asuncion during the past week to prepare the visit have avoided mentioning the matter, but there is evident concern at the control over information sent abroad. Apparently there is an official commitment by the Paraguayan Government not to censor any information that is sent to Brazil while Fiqueiredo is in Asuncion.

Problems with the foreign press are common in Paraguay: O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO is always confiscated when it contains reports that are considered harmful to the government. During the Caaguazu episode, when a group of peasants took over a bus and were then energetically suppressed by the armed forces, O ESTADO did not circulate in Paraguay on the days that it reported on that event.

Despite these problems, Asuncion journalists assert that there is freedom of the press in the country. In their opinion, this freedom of the press is even greater than that which exists in Brazil. Aldo Zucolillo, director-chairman of ABC COLOR, justifies this assertion when he states: "The independent press is the spokesman of the people's indignation in the face of the incompetence and corruption of those who surround President Stroessner."

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES SHAH'S STAY, FEARS OF EXTRADITION

PA100155 City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] It cost the shah of Iran $20,000 a week to live in Panama, where he did not want to be operated on because he feared that under anesthesia he would be taken to the Iranian holy city of Qom. This revelation was made today in Madrid by Gen Omar Torrijos, former Panamanian chief of government and National Guard commander in chief, during an informal news conference.

Torrijos is in Spain on an incognito and irresponsible [irresponsable] trip, to use his own words, and although he does not know how long he will be in Spain, he did not want to make it official in order to prevent administrative problems and in order not to waste the time of busy people. However, as a special concession, Torrijos will spend the weekend with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who has promised to show him the Spanish cattle industry.

During his news conference at a hotel in Madrid, Torrijos had avoided the subject of the shah of Iran but finally came around to it. He said that the truth of the matter is that the shah did not want to be operated on in Panama because his principal adviser told him that as soon as he was anesthesized he would be placed on a plane and taken to Qom, a name which makes the shah shudder every time it is mentioned.

Torrijos praised the caliber of the Iranian guest, whose protection and vigilance cost him $20,000 a week, and said that the shah has a disease worse than cancer--he is suffering from the immense sadness of a lost kingdom for which in his case, there is no cure because he considers himself king and does not believe that he can stop being one. The shah could also not believe that anyone could lodge an extradition request against him, said Torrijos, who added that the shah could not understand how legal action could be taken against him since it was he who until recently made the laws.

Torrijos, who played a principal role in accepting the shah in Panama as one way to solve the matter of the U.S. hostages, felt sorry for the shah. He is a very sad man and is jealous of his wife, who is very good-looking and could become the most desired widow of the world, Torrijos said. When asked whether Panama would have acceded to extradite the shah, he said that Panama never had a serious problem with Iran over the shah but that if it had come to that, he would have placed him on a plane and sent him to the United States.

The shah was released from the hospital in Egypt today and will continue his recovery in a palace usually reserved for the heads of state who visit Egypt. The shah left the hospital in a caravan of 12 cars and one army ambulance. A team of Egyptian and U.S. doctors removed his swollen spleen 12 days ago. The shah was smiling and shaking hands with the personnel as he left the hospital. According to his doctors the shah will take chemotherapy treatment as an outpatient to try to stop the lymphatic cancer which has spread to his liver.

COSTA RICA

RADIO RELOJ HAILS COMMUNISTS' FAILURE AT UNIVERSITY

PA092158 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] The failure of the communists at the University of Costa Rica marks a very important event in the country's institutional life. This country can be sure of its future thanks to the maturity of its youth.

The struggle between Marxism and democracy is a phase that has already been completed in this country, where social advance requires basic changes in traditional society. However, these changes are to be made through the peaceful path of Costa Rica's legal system. That is why the Marxists were unsuccessful in their bid to start a strike at the University of Costa Rica and to misrepresent the legitimate representatives of the students. This is the great triumph of democracy, the great failure of the Marxists.

The struggle at the University of Costa Rica for an increased enrollment, for increased financing, and for a number of improvements and other specific benefits will be launched by dialog, by constant and fertile struggle and through the good path of democracy, not by illegal action, disrespect, violence or the tear gas of Marxism.

The Marxists took over the school building and copied the tactics used in Iran, Afghanistan and Colombia. Imitating archaic procedures, imported from Russian imperialism, they tried to generate violence at the university.

In Costa Rica, democracy is the proper path. In Costa Rica, the proper path consists of elections by the people, with the popular masses governing. The power of government rests with the popular masses. That is why Marxism fails in Costa Rica at all levels. Marxism failed today at the university. It failed yesterday in the high schools and it will fail tomorrow in its bid for political power. We can already see this in its legislative failure. The Marxists make themselves look ridiculous in congress. What has occurred at the university is an exquisite demonstration of how Marxism fails in Costa Rica.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER TO BECOME ENERGY MINISTER

PA091446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has confirmed that the functions of energy minister have been assigned to Rodolfo Mendez Mata, minister of public works and transportation, for 4 months. Mendez Mata, who has been serving as head of the National Energy Commission, is assuming the post that was filled for 4 months by Edmund Goodrich, who resigned because of poor health.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS VOICES CONFIDENCE IN LAND REFORM

PA091957 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Apr 80 pp 2, 11 PA

[Excerpt] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta, recently told newsmen he still has faith in land reform which is "authentic, well planned and, therefore, cannot fail." He said: "Our land reform is very special.

It is being carried out without foreign intervention, it is well planned and, therefore, it is unlikely to fail. In some countries land reform has been unsuccessful because efforts have been made to carry it out completely in one fell swoop; in some cases even without the number of experts needed to cover the national territory within an integral land reform. This lack of planning has led to failure through low production and inefficient handling of agriculture and livestock, and so disasters have occurred which in some cases have brought the countries to a state of economic collapse, poverty and hunger."

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED, DISCUSSED

San Antonio Attacked

PA092051 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1925 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Here is a report which has been duly confirmed by the news bureau of (?KLI) from official sources. It has been reported from the eastern part of El Salvador that unidentified individuals, presumably members of leftist organizations, this morning attacked the Monte San Juan canton, San Antonio canton, and San Andres canton, in the area of Cojutepque. These cantons are about 39 km east of San Salvador.

The official source from Cojutepeque who confirmed this report told us that up to now it is known that 25 persons were killed by gunfire in San Antonio canton. These persons were killed, said our sources, because they were members of canton patrols and of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, which no longer exists, as well as of the (?National Conciliation Party), which also no longer exists. The sources report that several peasants from the same town were kidnaped.

In San Andres canton, in the area of Montes San Juan, 42 km east of San Salvador, the population has also been wiped out [as heard] as a result of the events which took place early this morning.

It is reported that right now the army is patrolling the area, trying to reestablish order and capture the individuals who committed these multiple murders early this morning. The same sources reported that in Cancasque, Chalatenango, the same individuals killed two peasants, Jose Antonio (Alas), 60, and Elias Tovar Lopez, 45, in the town of Cancasque.

Highway Clash Occurs

PA100255 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1246 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Four persons were killed in an armed clash which lasted 3 hours between km 75 and km 76 on the highway from Santa Ana to Chalcuapa. The authorities reported having found in Los Pinos a house containing an arsenal, chemical products, uniforms and other objects appropriate for subversion. Carlos Roberto Cornejo, Oscar Eduardo Sanchez Umana, Adalio Alvarado and Roberto Delgado died in this incident which occurred on Monday. The authorities which participated in the shooting reported having found Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces insignias.

SAN SALVADOR REPORTED CALM, RESIDENTS 'ANXIOUS'

PA100253 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1312 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Except for armed incidents which are continually occurring in the interior of the country, especially in rural areas, San Salvador is calm, although its inhabitants are anxious about what could occur in the next few hours.

Observers of the Salvadoran political situation are very surprised that no subversive activity has occurred in San Salvador since Holy Week, which causes a certain fear among the people who believe that present calm is nothing more than an indication that something is being prepared.

No massive shooting has been heard or simultaneous explosions of bombs, but isolated incidents do occur and dead bodies turn up in different parts of the city under incomprehensible circumstances.

BPR LEADER SAYS ARMED STRUGGLE ONLY SOLUTION

PA092153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[By Oscar Martinez, AFP special correspondent]

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (AFP)--Julio Flores, political leader of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), told foreign journalists here today that armed struggle is the only way to set up a democratic revolutionary government in El Salvador. The dialog is over and the ruling class has left no other alternative but insurgency, said Flores, without specifying when the revolution will begin. Circumstances will determine the date, which is probably near, and they are bringing it closer, Flores said.

The leader of the BPR, a majority Marxist group within the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], emphasized that in El Salvador all forms of dialog and pressure for action have been exhausted. According to Flores, armed struggle is a short-term reality and the BPR and CRM will provide the political support because guerrilla activity does not harm the people's struggle if it is used as a means for liberation.

Flores, a 24-year-old elementary school teacher who has become a leader of a group capable of mobilizing 200,000 persons, according to his statements, refused to talk about underground military strength although he generically described it as considerable.

On the other hand, he admitted that there are certain discrepancies between the armed groups and some political groups, but assured the newsmen that efforts are underway to achieve harmony between them. The political basis is already there, directed toward the future. It is the essential element for armed struggle, which is useless without the support of the masses, Flores said.

The BPR leader also expressed his support for the recently established Democratic Front because it will help to organize those who do not join in the struggle and because it is useful before, during and after the revolution. The incorporation of Social Democrats, Christian Democrat dissidents and other progressive organizations will make the front another soldier in the struggle, Flores stated.

Government plans, in case power is reached, are very similar to those of the Nicaraguan Sandinists since, according to Flores, all Central American countries share common situations with very slight differences. The government would be one of wide, pluralist participation, but it will not be socialist because the people want a democratic revolution, he added. Nationalization and an agrarian reform, the fostering of small industries and the development of the education and health sectors are some of the objectives. The ideas, intentions, conditions and means to bring about the change already exist, Flores emphasized.

CRM MEMBER SAYS U.S. SHOULD STOP INTERVENING

PA100043 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0915 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (EFE)--A representative of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has stated in this capital that the "only" possibility for peace in El Salvador "is if the United States stops helping the military junta." Augusto Coto, leader of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] which is a member of the CRM, said that the United States should stop intervening and giving military aid to the Salvadoran junta and should negotiate with the popular movement. Nevertheless, he said that this "sole" option for peace is too remote and "we cannot hope for it."

Coto maintained that the "only alternative is resistance to violence" because "all provocations come from the dominant sectors and are aimed at the popular movement." The CRM spokesman also stated that the military junta has begun a "war of annihilation to rule over the dead," but "they will not find a person who will permit them to do so. Instead they will find an organized movement."

On the other hand, Augusto Coto warned that if the Christian Democrats abandon the civilian-military junta governing his country, "coups from the ultraright or the army's moderate sector" are foreseen. He also pointed out the possibility that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the junta since President Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow last October, might be forced to leave the government, which in his opinion "would mean a takeover of the junta by fascism."

Finally he said that there is the possibility of the United States "exerting its influence in moderate sectors of the army to bring about a coup d'etat which in any event would be heavy-handed. [sentence and quote marks as received]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER ISSUE, WEAPONS TRANSFER

PA090234 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1423 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; date, place not given--recorded--distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of Jose Napoleon Duarte's statements saying that El Salvador would be willing to go before an international court of justice to solve the border conflict with our country?

[Answer] The appearance of the two countries before an international court of justice has been agreed upon but that would be after the mediation. We have to wait for the mediation results first.

[Question] What is your opinion of that statement about Honduras being a bunker against communism in Central America?

[Answer] Well, that is a very relative expression with a very imprecise meaning. However, if we are a country in the process of true democratization, then there is hope that it will not be a bastion or a bunker as it was said, but a center of democratic currents, a participatory democracy as we have always wanted and dreamed of. We want a democracy devoid of hegemonic purposes, intervention in the affairs of our neighbors or any of the signs mentioned by biased persons.

[Question] According to a representative of the Carter administration, Honduran officials told him that the country was serving as a bridge to send weapons to El Salvador. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Well, he met with several officials but he only discussed general matters with me. Therefore. I have nothing to add.

[Question] We insist, what can the Honduran Foreign Ministry say about the charge that Honduras is serving as a bridge to transfer Cuban weapons to El Salvador?

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry cannot say anything because it is not within its field. [words indistinct] the Foreign Ministry has no way to... it has no tools or personnel to investigate this. The Foreign Ministry will deny it because there is no basis to believe that this is so.

NICARAGUA

CARRION NOTES ARREST OF SOMOZIST INFILTRATORS

PA091639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Peoples Army and the State Security Department have arrested 20 individuals who were being infiltrated into our country from the north. These individuals have stated in depositions that they had been trained in camps in which varying numbers of Somozist guards were congregated. This information was provided this afternoon during a news concerence by Deputy Defense Minister Commander Luis Carrion who denounced the activities being carried out against our people by Somozist agents inside the country and abroad, particularly in Honduras.

The Government of National Reconstruction, informed of this situation, sent a diplomatic note with this information to the Foreign Ministry of Honduras to alert the government of that country to the existence of these camps in Honduran territory.

Let us listen to Commander Luis Carrion as he spoke during the news conference attended by a large number of local and foreign newsmen:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist Peoples Army and the Interior Ministry have arrested 20 individuals who were being infiltrated from the northern part of this country. These arrested individuals have said in statements to the state security forces that they had been in training camps along with varying numbers of Somozist guards. They came from these camps to Nicaraguan territory and were arrested.

The Government of National Reconstruction, informed of this situation, immediately sent a diplomatic note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry to alert the Honduran Government to the existence of those camps in their territory and allow it to take, in line with international rules, measures to prevent its territory from continuing to be used as a base for counterrevolutionary activities by citizens who are attacking the Nicaraguan Government and people.

We hope that by this time, the Honduran Government will have begun to take the necessary measures. In any case, we believe that it was necessary and that it was our duty to also inform the international public and particularly our heroic people, who are suffering the direct consequences of the counterrevolutionary activities of the former Somozist guards and other counterrevolutionary individuals who have joined them. Our people have the right and the duty to be alert and ready to defend the fatherland to defend the revolution which has cost us so much blood from any aggression no matter what the source.

We have learned that the U.S. Government has lent or is going to lend 10 helicopters to the Honduran Government and we suppose that those helicopters will be used by the Honduran Government to better protect its territory and definitely uproot this counter-revolutionary nest which threatens not only our people, but also the good relations, the tranquillity and the stability of Central America.

We have invited you to this conference to outline to you the facts that we have learned from the individuals whom we captured and also to present some of these individuals to you to allow you to ask them whatever questions might be pertinent. [end recording]

NEW MILITIAS TO PROTECT LITERACY 'GUERRILLAS'

PA092009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Companero Julio Ramos, a representative of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], has told the National Coordinating Organization of the national literacy campaign that this month the EPS will create the peasant militias that will be entrusted with the safety of the literacy guerrillas.

Ramos said that the peasant militias will be coordinated by the State Security Organization and the EPS. The peasant militias will use hunting weapons for the time being, and will also be entrusted with supervising production in the fields. Ramos said that the EPS fully supports the national literacy crusade.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN STATE COUNCIL TO BE INCREASED

PA092237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Apr (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government junta announced today that the number of members of the legislative body which is to be installed in office on 3 May will be increased. However, the exact number of members of the future organization was not given. Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, indicated that the Sandinist armed forces might be represented on the Council of State, which was originally to have 33 members. Ramirez noted that the State Council will be empowered to review draft laws submitted by the government junta and must approve or reject them within 5 days.

During the first 9 months of revolutionary government, the Sandinist government junta has been governing by decree.

Ramirez said the council will also be able to present draft laws which must be approved by the government junta. It is clear, Ramirez noted, that the government continues to be the legislative body par excellence within the revolutionary process and will be able to issue laws on its own during state council recesses.

Ramirez said the State Council will be a broad representation of the nation, with the sole exception of parties and groups which have disappeared since the revolutionary government was installed in office. Ramirez also said the Nicaraguan Communist Party and the Trotskiyite Workers Front will not be on the council since they excluded themselves by opposing the revolutionary process. All political groups, popular organizations, and active labor and professional organizations in the country will be represented on the council, Sergio Ramirez added.

Ramirez noted that the civic groups known as the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Association of Nicaraguan Journalists, as well as the Sandinist army will have to be represented in the new legislative body. Ramirez said the Sandinist army deserves to be represented on the council because it is one of the vital forces of the revolutionary process.

For his part, Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (conservative), immediately expressed reservations regarding the plans for the State Council announced by Ramirez. Montalvan expressed concern over the predominance of Sandinist groups in the future organization and said that, in his opinion, the new Sandinist organizations which emerged after the triumph of the revolution have no right to be represented because they did not participate as such in the insurrection which overthrew the Somozist dictatorship.

The political leader demanded that the junta dictate regulations which conform to the original plan in which the State Council would be made up of all the organizations that fought against the dictatorship. Montalvan also insisted that the council should have the power to legislate broadly and not be reduced to an organization that can be manipulated because of its primarily Sandinist components.

BORGE, ORTEGA RETURN FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

PA092202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1919 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan revolutionary commanders Tomas Borge Martinez and Humberto Ortega Saavedra returned to this capital today after an almost 1-month tour of the Caribbean, Europe and the Middle East.

Borge and Ortega, ministers of the interior and of defense, respectively, along with Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Sandinist Commander Henry Ruiz, were members of a high-level mission which visited the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

In the GDR, Borge and Ortega separated from the other delegates to visit Libya and Algeria. Borge had already been in the Dominican Republic and Ortega in Cuba in response to special invitations.

On their return trip in the Nicaraguan presidential airplane, commanders Borge and Ortega said that they will hold a news conference to inform the people of the results of the tour.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo and Francisco Merino Rabajo have signed a Guatemalan-Mexican agreement to jointly fight coffee rust. The agreement was signed in Mexico City. In addition to the prevention and control of the disease, the agreement provided for the exchange of information and technology on coffee rust. It also created a mixed commission to coordinate actions to prevent and control coffee rust. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA]

REPORTAGE ON PLANE HIJACKED FROM CALIFORNIA

PA091845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A black man armed with a .45 pistol today diverted an American Airlines flight on the Ontario-Los Angeles route, it was reported here.

The hijacker demanded that the plane go to Cuba. In well-informed circles in Havana, it was said that the aircraft is flying to Texas. The airplane, a three-engine Boeing 727, is not carrying passengers and has a crew of seven. The stopover in Texas will be for servicing.

Arrival in Havana

PA092243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the American Airlines Boeing 727 hijacked in Ontario, California, by a black man armed with a .45 pistol, landed in Havana at 1815 (2215 GMT).

Hijacker Arrested

PA092349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A diplomatic ource has reported that the man who hijacked the American Airlines Boeing 727, forcing seven crew members to take him to Cuba, was arrested by the Cuban police here today. The same source said the kidnaper, a U.S. black, said he wants to live in Cuba.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said the airplane landed shortly after 2200 GMT at Jose Marti Airport in Havana. The spokesman said in the U.S. capital that Cuban authorities will allow the crew to return to Miami, but it is not known just when that will take place.

The U.S. State Department has been in permanent contact with Cuban authorities, who authorized the Boeing 727 to land, the spokesman added. He gave no details as to the fate of the kidnaper or his identity.

The plane was hijacked as it was about to take off from Ontario airport near Los Angeles. The passengers had not yet embarked and only the seven crew members were on board.

State Security Questioning

PA100142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (EFE)--The hijacker of the American Airlines Boeing 727 is being question by members of the state security directorate after surrendering to Cuban authorities.

According to reliable sources, the hijacker voluntarily surrendered to the Cuban police agents as soon as he stepped off the plane. The same sources, who refused to identify the hijacker, told EFE he is a young black, about 30 years old, wearing jeans, a leather jacket and a sailor's cap.

Once the hijacker stepped off the plane, the Cuban authorities attended to the seven members of the crew and, after refueling, the plane took off for the United States.

By a coincidence, the previous hijacker who forced a plane down in Havana was also black and was accompanied by his family, although on that occasion, the hijacker identified himself as a black Muslim.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH IRAN 'NO SURPRISE'

FL091523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government has broken relations with Iran. The order was issued by President James Carter, who also directed the adoption of a number of measures called economic sanctions.

The decision of the U.S. Government does not surprise anyone. As soon as the monarchy of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was threatened, the imperialist reaction was set in motion. First, Washington did everything possible to avoid the fall of its loyal lackey. When it realized it could not impede the overthrow, Washington began executing a plan aimed at checking the Islamic revolutionary process in Iran.

The world knows about the imperialist maneuvers directed at pressuring Iran. Blockading the country, sending the largest Yankee naval detachment of the postwar era to the area were actions planned the moment the revolution achieved victory. Carter and his advisers plotted the seizure of millions of Iranian dollars which Reza Pahlavi had deposited in U.S. banks and urged their European allies and Japan to join them in a total boycott of Iran.

Nearly 30 U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, were sent to the Persian Gulf in a clear threat against that country, while U.S. Government spokesmen did not cease to voice the possibility of a military aggression against that nation. The firm attitude of the Iranian Government demanding the return of the former shah and the millions of dollars stolen from its people have raised the level of hysteria of the administration of President James Carter, which is attempting to free the hostages at its Tehran embassy through the use of pressure and blackmail without fulfilling such demands.

Carter's decisions to break relations with Iran and to impose an economic blockade against that nation bring to mind the U.S. history of aggressions and provocations against Cuba since the first days of the revolution. It is not wrong to believe that Carter and his advisers are using this break in relations to gain better opportunities for openly undertaking aggressive actions against that country, including military ones.

The U.S. President more than once has threatened to use force. His secretary of defense, Harold Brown, has used insolent language when referring to this. Cyrus Vance and Carter's main adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, have made similar statements. The U.S. press has frequently mentioned such a possibility. It must be said that the bellicosity hysteria and lack of restraint which characterize today's administration in the White House are good reasons to suspect that behind these decisions there is a premeditated plan to attack Iran directly.

PERUVIAN DIPLOMAT ARRIVES TO REGISTER REFUGEES

PA100213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1334 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpts] Havana, 9 Apr (EFE)--The announcement that official registration of the refugees will begin today opens a new phase in the situation of the persons at the Peruvian Embassy.

The prospects for a new horizon opened early this morning when Peru's new charge d'affaires, Minister Counselor Armando Lecaroz, arrived in the Cuban capital and, after being briefed on the situation, entered the diplomatic mission. Lecaroz, who preferred to speak directly to the thousands of refugees from the balcony of the chancellery, announced that this government had sent him to begin the registration this very morning.

Ambassador Lecaroz told the refugees that this is an administraive procedure in order to carry out the necessary preparations while awaiting a decision from the Andean Pact. Whether because of exhaustion or the lateness of the hour at which the new charge d'affaires addressed the refugees, the truth is that there were no signs of excessive enthusiasm. There were only a few cheers.

Today is the fifth day of voluntary confinement for over 6,000 refugees and it is still not known what their real destination is going to be.

Lecaroz told EFE that relations between Peru and Cuba are limited to the matter of the refugees at this time, although since his arrival last night he has had no formal contact of any kind with the Cuban authorities.

The new charge is accompanied by two diplomatic secretaries and three administrative officials. Along with Gustavo Gutierrez, who served as charge d'affaires until now, they will staff the embassy and handle the refugees' affairs.

The new diplomat said that his instructions from Lima are to make preparations for the refugees' departure, but he made it very clear that his country will only accept a certain number of them.

Yesterday, contact was established at the medical level between the embassy and the Cuban Red Cross, when a Peruvian physician, Dr Ruben Hernandez, took charge of the health care for some of the refugees. Hernandez asked the Red Cross to give him some medicines, but Cuban authorities replied that their position is not to give medicine, since two hospitals in the area are equipped to handle the problem.

Meanwhile, the situation of discipline inside the embassy has seriously deteriorated, partly as a result of the arguments that begin when the refugees hear U.S. radio stations discussing their future. After the radio newscast last night an uproar arose over what the final solution would be. A man who was returning to the embassy after having used a safe-conduct ended up paying for this strain. The man was called a "traitor and spy" and was badly beaten.

On Tuesday afternoon, the passes which were being given in the past days for the refugees to go home and return had been replaced by the system of permanent safe-conduct. This means that dozens of refugees who took advantage of the new system went home and will be able to return to the embassy when a final solution is reached.

REACTION TO GOVERNMENT STAND ON EMBASSY ISSUE REPORTED

FL100112 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Before ending our newscast, we bring you these reports from various capitals of the world on the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Lima reports that Peru's Socialist Revolutionary Party leader Arturo Valdes Palacios said on his return from Havana that the Peruvian Embassy is responsible for the present state in the relations between Cuba and Peru because it did not from the first define the status of the persons who initially broke into the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. Valdes Palacios said that he visited the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba yesterday and that he was able to ascertain that the Cubans there number 3,000 and not 10,000 as the Foreign Ministry claims. He also confirmed that the Cuban Government adopted measures to alleviate the situation of the persons there.

Meanwhile, in Mexico City, the newspaper UNO MAS UNO says editorially today that Cuba stands to lose nothing, just as Vietnam stood to lose nothing, if those who want to go leave for other countries. Referring to the speculations of international media interested in discrediting Cuba, the Mexican paper says: First, no one can deny the right of any state, much less of Cuba, encircled and blockaded for years, to defend its security and its economy from the pressures and threats of its outside enemies. Second, the influential Mexican daily says, Cuba's liberal policy, which for a long time has authorized the departure of all those who want to go to another country, will soon belie any kind of biased campaign.

Elsewhere, the personnel working in Cuba's embassy in Portugal today firmly supported the decisions of Cuba's revolutionary Government in the face of the maneuvers of antisocial individuals at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. In this battle for dignity and sovereignty, the communique concludes, the group is united and ready for whatever the commander in chief orders us to do.

It is reported from Berlin that the Communist Party of Chile issued the following declaration: The attitude assumed by Pinochet concerning the problem created at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana does not in any way reflect the feelings of the Chilean people and only reflects his hate of revolutionary Cuba and socialism. Along with condemning this behavior on the part of the fascist regime, we declare our repudiation of the provocation Cuba is the object of. Facts show that the entry of antisocial individuals into the Peruvian Embassy, the first of whom did so forcibly, is a plot to launch an international campaign against Cuba to be added to the anti-Soviet hysteria of late. It is also designed to create the right atmosphere for interventionist maneuvers by imperialism in Central America, especially in El Salvador.

POLICE THWART ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO EMBASSY

PA091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A taxi driver was shot at today by the Cuban police when he broke a barrier and attempted to join the approximately 10,000 persons who have sought refuge at the Embassy of Peru, a diplomatic source reported. The source noted that the person involved in this desperate action apparently was arrested a few meters away from the Peruvian Embassy, and it has not been possible to establish whether or not he is wounded.

Although the entire neighborhood where the Peruvian Embassy is located has been surrounded by the police since Sunday, the driver was able to pass the many barriers erected in nearby streets by hundreds of Cuban policemen. Driving at full speed from the Havana downtown area, the man suddenly changed directions on arriving at a small square approximately 200 meters from the embassy and launched his automobile in the direction of the building using a street closed to all traffic.

JAMAICA

MANLEY REPORTS TO NATION ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

FL091645 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Apr 80 p 11 FL

[Text of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley's nationwide broadcast on 30 March 1980]

[Text] "Last week Monday, the Cabinet took a momentous decision when it decided to discontinue negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. The members of the Cabinet had themselves been involved in hours of discussion late into the night, sometimes as often as three times a week, during the past two months.

"We had all taken part in the intensive discussions of the economy during our annual party conference last year September, our special delegates' conference on the economy in January, sessions that went late into the night on March 8 and 9 and, finally, the discussion that went on until nearly midnight on Saturday, March 22. We heard a final report in Cabinet from the Minister of Finance Mr Bell, warning us that we could not pass one of the tests being required by the I.M.F. We took our decision.

Lot of Argument

"Since then, there has been concern and discussion. Some people are pleased; some are anxious; some are frightened. There is already a lot of argument, which is natural.

"Tonight I want to deal with the question: Why did we decide to make the break now, the question of what will happen in the next few months; and I want to say a word about the future after the next elections.

"There are a lot of people who are arguing that we should continue to make these special agreements with the I.M.F. both now and in the future. Then there are some other people who are saying that we should have had an agreement now, regardless of what terms we could get. I would like to remind you of our experience with the I.M.F.

"Between 1972 and 1976 we made great progress. There were great social changes. There were important new economic developments with the bauxite industry, land reform, sugar worker co-operatives and so on. But in the meantime inflation, oil prices and crisis after crisis in the international monetary system turned the world upside down.

Many Deserters

"In addition, many of our better-off citizens had deserted our country--illegally taking millions of dollars of the wealth of Jamaica with them. By 1977 we had a severe foreign exchange crisis. After long and agonising consideration, we decided to turn to the International Monetary Fund as the main source of help in those difficulties.

"I do not need to remind you of all that has happened between 1977 and 1980 as a result of the two basic agreements with the I.M.F. in mid-1977 and mid-1978. These agreements called for massive devaluations, staggering increases in the cost of imported goods, severe restrictions on budgetary expenditure, relaxation of price controls and many other things whose consequences you have felt at the workplace and in your home.

"Many of these burdens would have been necessary any way because of the economic circumstances I have just referred to. But what the I.M.F. agreements did was to demand sudden and savage adjustments of the economy in return for the promise of the foreign exchange that the country needed so badly to survive.

Economic Targets

"Now one of the things that you should understand is that an I.M.F. agreement does not begin and end with devaluation, budget cut backs and all the rest of it. It goes on to provide for what are called 'economic targets' which must be met at regular intervals. This is what gives rise to the famous 'tests' about which you have heard in the past two years. Things like the domestic assets ratio test, the net international reserves test etc.

"During the past three years the government has worked tremendously hard to honour its agreements with the I.M.F. even though these have meant levels of hardship and suffering for the people beyond those which we thought were absolutely necessary. We have not complained about this because having decided that we had to go this way to get the foreign exchange, we had to live with the consequences.

An Experience

"But what has our experience been? Let me explain this very clearly to you. During the period 1977 to 1981 we were supposed to have received U.S. $504 million worth of foreign exchange under the basic agreements. As I just said, we have worked tremendously hard to live up to all the terms of the agreement. You have made tremendous sacrifices as a part of our country's effort to live up to these agreements. Yet, because we failed one test, the domestic assets ratio test in December 1977, and one test, the net international reserves test in December 1979, the I.M.F. suspended their Jamaica programme. As a result, months of negotiations have taken place to deal with the consequences of failing a test.

Only $201 Million

"Therefore, it will amaze you to know that over the first three years of the four years of those two agreements, instead of drawing well over $300 million of the $504 (?million) worth of foreign exchange which was due by now to help pay for the raw materials, the spare parts, the drugs and the other things which we need, we have actually received only $201 million from the I.M.F. in all this time. Well our $100 million of foreign exchange which we should have received by now has never been received to this day.

"It is no wonder that leaders of the Third World are saying with increasing force and sincerity that the I.M.F. just does not help Third World countries in the kinds of difficulties from which we and scores of others suffer. It is no wonder that the former Conservative prime minister of Britain, Mr. Edward Heath, and President Nyerere of Tanzania have both recently concluded and stated publicly that there have to be changes in the way that the I.M.F. works before it can be of genuine value to Third World countries. I do not say this as any personal criticism of anybody in the I.M.F. They work by the rules and principles of a system. I am speaking of our experience, which is part of a worldwide experience.

Less Than 3 Per Cent Failure

"I tell you this because some people are now saying that the I.M.F. would have made $180 million of foreign exchange available to us in the next year and that we need it. Let us examine this very carefully. Just as they offered US $75 million of foreign exchange for a year in 1977, and $429 million of foreign exchange for a three-year period beginning in 1978, so is it now true that they were offering $180 million odd during the next year. What they were actually offering was to pay $29.9 million about a week after board approval of the agreement--which might have been in early May, and thereafter another $150 million spread out in four payments between May of this year and March of next year. But, twice before, the promise of similar payments had collapses when only one out of a set of four tests had been failed.

"In 1977 we failed one test by less than 3 per cent of the target.

We never got another dollar from the I.M.F. until there had been massive devaluation, a massive tax programme and a savage slash in the budget. Last December, we failed a test where it was shown that the main reason for the failure was the fact that oil prices, interest rates and general world prices had risen far beyond anything that the I.M.F. experts themselves expected.

Hit by Flood

"Jamaica had been hit by a flood which forced us to spend millions of dollars not planned for and to lose export earnings. Yet, in spite of these circumstances, the I.M.F. payments due for January were suspended and we had to enter into months of further discussions to get to the point that we were at last week. And at that moment our then minister of finance, Mr. Bell, came to tell us that once again the tests had been negotiated and warned that as things stood, no matter how great our effort or how efficient our management, we would be bound to fail the net. [word as published]

"International reserves test by September this year at the latest. [sentence as published] Imagine the situation. At the end of January we broke off talks with the I.M.F. because they wanted us to cut the recurrent budget by a further sum of $50 million which would have put 10,000 -- 11,000 workers on the streets. We refused to do this. Negotiations were resumed and we finally worked out an agreement for a budget that was very, very tight, but at least preserved most of the jobs.

"There were certain economies that had to be made because we cannot run enterprises like Air Jamaica and J.O.S. [presumably Jamaica Omnibus Service] with massive deficits subsidised by the budget, and whether with or without an I.M.F. agreement we would have had to take the decision to reduce expenditure in those enterprises and make them operate more cost effectively.

Failure Again

"But that is not the same thing as just wiping out 10,000 -- 11,000 people's jobs at a stroke because of a technical argument about the size of the deficit on current account. I repeat, these are totally different things. But, as I say, we finally agreed on a budget and all that was left now was this question, but from past experience in 1977 and 1979, it was a very vital question. Namely, to work out the tests which would have to be passed each three months to be able to draw the foreign exchange. It is at this stage that Mr. Bell told us that the very test which caused the failure last December was going to cause a failure again by September of this year.

No guarantee

Therefore, it is nonsense to say that we have lost $180 million of foreign exchange because there is no guarantee that we would have received that money. Indeed, past experience would seem to show that there would have been a 50:50 chance, if not worse, that we would not have received all of the money.

"In the meantime, as you know, an economic commission had been hard at work since the first breakdown in January examining two questions. The first question was: Can we extricate ourselves from the I.M.F. in the long run?

"This question had been put to the economic commission, because as I said to the nation, on February 3, Jamaica needs to make up its mind about its fundamental economic strategy for the future and to have an election, as early as possible, in which the economic strategy for the future is the basic issue.

I went on to point out that the country needs to examine what is involved for an economic strategy to work, to exercise its democratic choice and then to settle down to make that path, whatever it may be, work successfully.

Election Contest

"I said then, and I repeat now, we are going to contest the next election on the basis of a clear statement of economic direction. We will present a blueprint of that path to the nation, showing its priorities and the demands that it will make in sacrifice and in effort upon every citizen and group.

"Our economic commission was set to begin that work and is continuing that work right now.

"The second question that they were asked was: Suppose we cannot reach a reasonable and safe agreement with the I.M.F., what steps did we need to take to keep the country safe, from an economic point of view, between now and the holding of the election later this year.

More Frustration

"We knew that to fail the test meant more dislocation, more frustration, more disappointment, more heartbreak, more disillusionment and, in the end, we would not have got the foreign exchange expected, even though we had built every national plan around the promise that the money would come on a particular day. It is as if you made an arrangement for a loan to come on a day and told your landlord he would get his rent the day after, told certain of your creditors to hold strain because you would be able to pay part of what you owed them on such a day and, suddenly, the money you expected does not materialise, because you are told that there has been a technical difficulty. You just sit there and imagine what they would do to you, or probably has done, if it has ever happened.

Disaster

"If we had called the I.M.F. officials back from Washington, yet again, to start a new round of negotiations on this test which had already been the subject of hours of hard negotiations, more time would have been lost; we doubt whether they would have agreed to modify the test; and, certainly, there would have been no hope of a drawing of foreign exchange by April 30, and probably nothing until late in May.

"This was in our judgment a disastrous situation potentially for the country.

"I would like to pause here to say something that everybody should know. There was a way in which Jamaica could have tried to pass the net international reserves test in June and September of this year. Listen carefully to this. There are $73 million of licences for the import of goods that have been issued mainly to the private sector and which are now waiting for the foreign exchange cash situation to allow the goods to be imported.

Vital to Everyone

"These licences are vital to factories, poultry farmers, merchants and just about everybody else you can think of. If we had decided to kill these licences, to wipe them out with the simple statement that no goods would be allowed in against the licences because we had to pass the I.M.F. test, then there was a good chance that we might have passed the test. But it was and is our view that it would be absolutely wrong and disastrous for the economy and for hundreds of businesses to abort these licences.

What's the Alternative?

"So what was the alternative? Now.... A very important fact for you to understand is this. The amount that we were supposed to be able to receive from the I.M.F. in the next year was $180 million. At the same time, Jamaica has been compelled to run up vast debts in the past few years because of all the world conditions to which I referred. What is more, these debts now consist mainly of money that had to be repaid in a very short period and the interest rates are now going up towards 20 per cent on much of this money.

"The truth is there is a grave world financial crisis at this time. Everybody is desperately worried about it. But so far, nobody is having the guts to do anything about it. Everybody knows that the Third World cannot go on carrying the weight of the debt under which it is now groaning. Everybody knows that even the developed world is suffering because we cannot import expensive goods from them any longer, since everything we earn is going back out, either to pay for oil or to pay the interest and repay principal on foreign debt."

$170 Million Interest

"Now, we regard the interest on debts as something that is to be respected and honoured and we will take all possible steps to live up to these commitments. But it will interest you to know that the repayment of principal, as distinct from interest, that this country has to make in the next twelve months adds up to $170 million. In other words, we would be borrowing $180 million from the I.M.F. of which $170 million would go straight back out to meet our obligations on the principal part of the debt.

"Everybody knows and agrees that Jamaica has to reschedule its debts soon. The only question has been: How soon? Equally, everybody knows and has been saying that we are being forced to borrow too much and are mortgaging the future of the country more and more, the more we borrow.

"Now we are still members of the I.M.F., but we have concluded that to continue these special borrowing programmes with the I.M.F. for the long-term future is madness for Jamaica.

"We have concluded, secondly, that to have tried to work out a short-term agreement with the I.M.F. to get us from now to the elections was a dangerous path, just as likely to plunge us into a new crisis, as not. We can see no sense in sacrificing the licences, which are mainly private sector licences, so as to save $73 million for foreign exchange and pass the I.M.F. test."

Political Position

"Before I describe the immediate situation, I want to say a word about the broad political position. When I announced in my speech on February 3, our determination to seek an early election, we had made certain commitments with respect of electoral reform which I regarded as absolute obligations. These included the photographing of voters, which is a vastly expensive, complicated and difficult procedure. We did not believe that this procedure was really necessary to ensure free and fair elections, but we were willing to concede the point so that there could be a system to which everybody agreed and in which there could be the maximum public confidence.

"Now that the opposition has stated that it is willing to do without this element in the electoral system for this election, we are happy to agree. The photographing procedures would have added several months to how soon it would take to get ready for an election. Both parties who each have two representatives on the electoral committee will now make a joint proposal to the electoral committee as a whole to proceed without the photographing of electors, and I want it clearly understood that the government regards this matter as supremely in the national interest and hopes it will be dealt with with the utmost dispatch."

New Programme

"Therefore, when we look at the future, we have to draw a very clear distinction. There is a period from now to the election which can now be months earlier. Then there is the whole decade of the 1980s that stretches before us after the next election. As I said before, we will be presenting a full blue print and economic programme in good time before the next election, so that it can be debated, digested and understood by the people before they vote.

"Quite separately, we have to deal with the question: What steps are necessary to keep the economy on a viable basis between now and the election?

"So how do we tackle the task of getting onto the alternative path?

"I have already stated in Parliament the negotiated rescheduling of the payments due to the principal, of our official external debt, is central to the short-term arrangements that have to be made. As I pointed out earlier, these total $170 million in the next year. This is being undertaken in protection of the people."

Holding Talks

"The government has been holding discussions with the leadership of the trade unions, the manufacturers, the commercial groups, the bankers so far. Tomorrow morning, we will be speaking with the permanent secretaries, our chief technical officers, heads of state corporations, and the other key figures in the official side of the government itself. We will be meeting with other institutional leaders, as soon as possible. On Wednesday, we will spend the day with the delegate leadership of the People's National Party in the central and eastern regions of the island, in Kingston, and on Thursday with the delegate leadership in the west, in Montego Bay."

Small for The U.S.

"Next week, the new minister of finance, Hugh Small, will be starting very, very important negotiations in Washington and New York with the commercial banks and other organisations with whom we deal internationally we will be presenting for discussion with these banks an economic programme based on strict economic discipline and tight fiscal controls and designed to show the link between the present holding situation and future development that can pull Jamaica out of the debt trap along a path of economic self-reliance.

"At the same time we will be beginning negotiations with the world financial bodies and with countries belonging to what is called the friendly 'donor group' as well as with OPEC countries.

"The public must understand that it would not be in the national interest to disclose at this time the details of these discussions, but developments will be reported as they occur, from time to time."

Savings A Priority

"At the same time, the country finally has to treat as a supreme priority, savings on foreign exchange which now go to imported energy. Let me warn Jamaica that we cannot continue what we have been doing in the past which is to borrow more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of oil. In the same way, we cannot go on borrowing more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of borrowed money. So it is just as well that we take the pull now and face the harsh realities now.

"Energy conservation will be a dominant consideration of the 1980's. Equally, the whole country has to mobilise itself around the prevention of foreign exchange leakage, particularly through the tourism industry. Clear and dominant priorities in addition attach to:

"Firstly, the production of local foods;

"Secondly, ensuring that export industries have the foreign exchange that they need to produce;

"Thirdly, keeping tourism on its present forward march; and

"Fourthly, the speediest implementation of the new programmes which are about to be put into effect with the cooperation of the bauxite companies and the collaboration of other countries for the expansion of the bauxite and alumina industry;

"Fifthly, the closest supervision of prices and other problems which hurt people;

"Sixthly, the strongest possible action to prevent leakages of foreign exchange."

Reconstruction

"The eight: Negotiated re-scheduling of debt, energy strategies, local food production, export industry, tourism, bauxite/alumina, price supervision and retaining foreign exchange are the keys to the short term programme for the protection of the economy and the establishment of the link forward into the long term programme which we can call "operation reconstruction" and which will lead to a future of development based on increasing self-reliance.

"There is a sense in which the decision taken on Monday restores the continuity of what our government, and the movement and party which it represents, have stood for and were striving for in the period 1972-1976. We learnt a tremendous amount in that period and have learnt even more from the experience with the I.M.F. That is why, since last September, all the thinking and effort of the party have been directed towards the central question of economies: How to disengage from the debt trap of the I.M.F. and to build an economy which guarantees our independence as a nation: that provides for the increasing participation of our people in the benefits of economic effort, and which is able to sustain those social services and other benefits which are the material expression of our struggle for liberation, the struggle which began from the early days when the abeng [as published] first sounded and which continues through the work of men like Paul Bogle, Marcus Garvey, Bustamante and Norman Manley.

"We have warned, and I warn you now, that there is no easy road to the future. You know what you had to pay for I.M.F. agreements and we know how little we received of what those agreements promised. The other way will also be tremendously difficult."

More Difficult

"The path we have chosen is more difficult, particularly in the early stages. But it is our path and will be the result of our experience and our judgement of our needs. Everyone must understand that success can only be achieved if we accept the responsibility for greater discipline: greater discipline in the management of the budget, greater discipline at the workplace, greater discipline by each of us as an individual, by all of us in our groups and by every sector of the society.

"As I said, we will not be coming with any easy budget financed with large printings of paper, as they call it. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, we have to conduct very delicate negotiations with different bodies. We will be working to see that these negotiations lead as rapidly as possible to the restoration of trade credits which may now be suspended. And in the meantime, you have a part to play."

Appeals for Calm

"The most important thing is for us to remain calm and do what we have to do. All the talk about the party or the government being taken over by communists is a lie -- a total and stupid and repetitious lie. We all voted unanimously to fight the election and to plan the future on a basis that did not include these special agreements and special borrowings and special conditions with the I.M.F. We had to debate very anxiously how to handle the next few months and I have explained the basis on which the Cabinet took its decision. So... keep calm yourself and calm others.

"In addition, we all have to be very alert at this time. Strikes and work stoppages can do terrible damage to the country and its economy. We must all do our best to avoid them. The problem of shortages is not going to go away and therefore fears and suspicions about hoarding are not going to go away. We all have to play a part in making sure that people know the difference between the minority who may hoard and the majority who will really have an empty shelf because there is a genuine shortage."

Raw Materials

"The same is true of raw materials in factories. There is a minority who will do things for political reasons because they think it will hurt the government. And there is the great majority who really have a problem. We must be sure that we know the difference between the two.

"We have to ensure more than ever, that we save on electric light, the use of gas, diesel and all forms of energy. Everybody. We have to get back into the habit of making every square inch of land grow and yield something. Public servants have to keep their eyes open morning, noon and night to cut out waste, and those who run the government must listen to what they say. Members of Parliament must be disciplined and stay very close to their people at this time giving counsel and advice with the many problems that will arise and, above all, reminding everyone that this is our country and if it is to be pulled up or dragged down, we are the ones to do it. We have that choice.

"In the meantime, everybody has a duty to do everything in their power to stop politically motivated violence. This can only hurt us in the short run and make the chances of our long term recovery a thousand times more difficult. In the end, everybody who becomes involved in, gives into the temptation of, or allows himself to be put up to politically motivated violence is digging a grave for the hopes of this country for the future. It is a self-destructive madness that we must all work together to stop.

"It is in that spirit that I wish you God's blessing, a stout heart and a steady hand and a calm mind tomorrow morning, even as I wish you goodnight".